# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2004-061177

(43) Date of publication of application: 26.02.2004

(51)Int.Cl.

G01M 11/00 G01J 1/02 G01J 1/04 H01L 21/027

(21)Application number : 2002-216938

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(22)Date of filing:

25.07.2002

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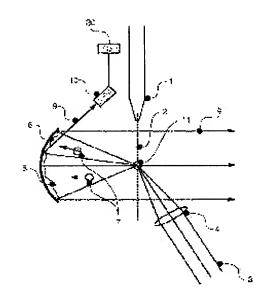
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# (54) OPTICAL DEVICE AND MEASURING METHOD, AND MANUFACTURING METHOD OF SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE

### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To measure optical characteristics or their variation of an optical element arranged on an optical path by in situ.

SOLUTION: The measuring method is equipped with the optical element 6 arranged on the optical path of EUV light 5 reaching a prescribed position from a plasma light source 11, an optical sensor 10, and a measuring apparatus 20 for measuring optical characteristics or their variation of the optical element 6, on the basis of an output of the optical sensor 10. By the optical device characterized by being arranged beside the optical path, the optical sensor 10 measures optical characteristics or their variation of the optical element arranged on the optical path.



#### **LEGAL STATUS**

[Date of request for examination]

22.03.2005

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than withdrawal the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

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#### **CLAIMS**

### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

The optical element arranged on the optical path from the light source to a predetermined location, Photosensor,

The measuring instrument which measures the optical property of said optical element, or its change based on the output of said photosensor,

Preparation,

Said photosensor is optical equipment characterized by being arranged besides said optical path.

[Claim 2]

Said photosensor is optical equipment according to claim 1 characterized by detecting the light scattered about by said optical element.

[Claim 3]

It is arranged besides said optical path and has further the 2nd photosensor which detects the light which carries out direct incidence from said light source,

Said measuring instrument is optical equipment according to claim 2 characterized by measuring the optical property of said optical element, or its change based on the output of said 2nd photosensor besides the output of said photosensor.

[Claim 4]

Said photosensor is optical equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by detecting the light which outgoing radiation was carried out from the 2nd light source arranged besides said optical path, and was reflected by said optical element.

[Claim 5]

Said photosensor is optical equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by detecting the light which outgoing radiation was carried out from the 2nd light source arranged besides said optical path, and was scattered about by said optical element.

[Claim 6]

It has further the 2nd photosensor which has been arranged besides said optical path and which detects light,

Said photosensor detects the light which outgoing radiation was carried out from the 2nd light source arranged besides said optical path, and was reflected by said optical element,

Said 2nd photosensor detects the light which outgoing radiation was carried out from said 2nd light source, and was scattered about by said optical element,

Said measuring instrument is optical equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by measuring the optical property of said optical element, or its change based on the output of said 2nd photosensor besides the output of said photosensor.

[Claim 7]

It has further the memory which stores the information which shows a correlation with the result of having detected or measured the light which outgoing radiation was carried out to the optical property of an optical element, or its change from said 2nd light source, and was reflected by the optical element concerned,

Said measuring instrument is optical equipment according to claim 6 characterized by measuring the optical property of said optical element, or its change based on the output and said correlation of said photosensor.

[Claim 8]

It has further the memory which stores the information which shows a correlation with the result of having detected or measured the light which outgoing radiation was carried out to the optical property of an optical element, or its change from said 2nd light source, and was scattered about by the optical element concerned,

Said measuring instrument is optical equipment according to claim 6 or 7 characterized by measuring the optical property of said optical element, or its change based on the output and said correlation of said optical 2 sensor.

[Claim 9]

The alimentation sensor which detects the alimentation of the matter which generated from said light source and was deposited on the predetermined location,

It has further the memory which stores the information which shows the correlation of the optical property of an optical element or its change, and the alimentation of the matter deposited on the optical element concerned,

Said measuring instrument is optical equipment according to claim 1 characterized by deriving the optical property of said optical element, or its change based on the output and said correlation of said alimentation sensor.

[Claim 10]

It has further the 2nd photosensor which has been arranged besides said optical path and which detects light,

Said photosensor detects the light which outgoing radiation was carried out from the 2nd light source arranged besides said optical path, and was scattered about by said optical element,

Said 2nd sensor detects the light which outgoing radiation was carried out from said 2nd light source, and penetrated said optical element,

Said measuring instrument is optical equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by measuring the optical property of said optical element, or its change based on the output of said 2nd photosensor besides the output of said photosensor.

[Claim 11]

Said optical element is optical equipment given in any 1 term of claim 1 characterized by including the optical element of a reflective mold thru/or claim 10.

[Claim 12]

Said optical element is optical equipment given in any 1 term of claim 1 characterized by including the optical element of a transparency mold thru/or claim 11.

[Claim 13]

Said light source is optical equipment given in any 1 term of claim 1 characterized by being the EUV light source thru/or claim 12.

[Claim 14]

Optical equipment given in any 1 term of claim 1 characterized by being arranged on said optical path, having further the projection optics for projecting a pattern on a substrate, and being constituted as an aligner thru/or claim 13.

[Claim 15]

The measuring method characterized by measuring the optical property of the optical element arranged on the optical path which reaches a predetermined location, or its change based on the output of the photosensor arranged besides said optical path from the light source.

[Claim 16]

It is the manufacture approach of a semiconductor device,

The spreading process which applies sensitization material to a substrate,

The exposure process which imprints a pattern at said spreading process to said substrate with which said sensitization material was applied using optical equipment according to claim 14,

The development process which develops said sensitization material of said substrate with which said pattern was imprinted at said exposure process,

The manufacture approach of the semiconductor device characterized by \*\*\*\*(ing).

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to optical equipment and a measuring method, and the manufacture approach of a semiconductor device.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

An example of the aligner which exposes a pattern on substrates, such as a wafer, is shown in <u>drawing 11</u>. In <u>drawing 11</u>, the exposure light 102 injected from the laser oscillation machine 101 as the light source for exposure lets the reflective mirrors 103 and 108, relay lenses 106 and 107, a reticle 109, and projection optics 110 pass, and is led to the wafer 111 placed on the wafer stage 112.

When change of the reflection factor of the conventional, for example, reflection, mirror 103 was measured, exposure was once interrupted and it was measuring by inserting the monitor 104 on the strength attached in the insertion-and-detachment device 105 into an optical path.

[0004]

Therefore, since the optical path of exposure light was interrupted for example, while measuring the reflection factor of the optical element of reflective mirror 103 grade, there was a trouble that exposure of the pattern to a wafer 111 etc. could not be performed.

[Problem(s) to be Solved]

This invention is made in view of the above-mentioned trouble, and aims at measuring the optical property of the optical element arranged on an optical path, or its change with an in stew. [0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

The 1st side face of this invention starts optical equipment, it has the optical element arranged on the optical path from the light source to a predetermined location, a photosensor, and the measuring instrument which measures the optical property of said optical element, or its change based on the output of said photosensor, and said photosensor is characterized by being arranged besides said optical path. [0006]

As for said photosensor, according to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it is desirable to detect the light scattered about by said optical element.

[0007]

According to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it is arranged besides said optical path, and has further the 2nd photosensor which detects the light which carries out direct incidence from said light source, and, as for said measuring instrument, it is desirable to measure the optical property of said optical element or its change based on the output of said 2nd photosensor besides the output of said photosensor.

[8000]

As for said photosensor, according to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it is desirable to detect the light which outgoing radiation was carried out from the 2nd light source arranged besides said optical path, and was reflected by said optical element.
[0009]

As for said photosensor, according to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it is desirable to

detect the light which outgoing radiation was carried out from the 2nd light source arranged besides said optical path, and was scattered about by said optical element.
[0010]

According to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it has further the 2nd photosensor which has been arranged besides said optical path and which detects light. Said photosensor The light which outgoing radiation was carried out from the 2nd light source arranged besides said optical path, and was reflected by said optical element is detected. Said 2nd photosensor The light which outgoing radiation was carried out from said 2nd light source, and was scattered about by said optical element is detected, and, as for said measuring instrument, it is desirable to measure the optical property of said optical element or its change based on the output of said 2nd photosensor besides the output of said photosensor.

[0011]

According to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it has further the memory which stores the information which shows a correlation with the result of having detected or measured the light which outgoing radiation was carried out to the optical property of an optical element, or its change from said 2nd light source, and was reflected by the optical element concerned, and, as for said measuring instrument, it is desirable to measure the optical property of the optical element concerned or its change based on the output and said correlation of said photosensor.

[0012]

According to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it has further the memory which stores the information which shows a correlation with the result of having detected or measured the light which outgoing radiation was carried out to the optical property of an optical element, or its change from said 2nd light source, and was scattered about by the optical element concerned, and, as for said measuring instrument, it is desirable to measure the optical property of the optical element concerned or its change based on the output and said correlation of said optical 2 sensor.

[0013]

It has further the memory which stores the information which shows the correlation of the alimentation sensor which detects the alimentation of the matter which according to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention generated from said light source and was deposited on the predetermined location, and the optical property of an optical element or its change and the alimentation of the matter deposited on the optical element concerned, and, as for said measuring instrument, it is desirable to derive the optical property of said optical element or its change based on the output and said correlation of said alimentation sensor.

[0014]

According to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it has further the 2nd photosensor which has been arranged besides said optical path and which detects light. Said photosensor The light which outgoing radiation was carried out from the 2nd light source arranged besides said optical path, and was scattered about by said optical element is detected. Said 2nd sensor The light which outgoing radiation was carried out from said 2nd light source, and penetrated said optical element is detected, and, as for said measuring instrument, it is desirable to measure the optical property of said optical element or its change based on the output of said 2nd photosensor besides the output of said photosensor.

[0015]

As for said optical element, according to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it is desirable that the optical element of a reflective mold is included.

[0016]

As for said optical element, according to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it is desirable that the optical element of a transparency mold is included.

[0017]

As for said light source, according to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it is desirable that it is the EUV light source.

[0018]

According to the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention, it is desirable for it to be arranged on said optical path, to have further the projection optics for projecting a pattern on a substrate, and to be constituted as an aligner.

[0019]

The 2nd side face of this invention starts a measuring method, and is characterized by measuring the

optical property of the optical element arranged on the optical path from the light source to a predetermined location, or its change based on the output of the photosensor arranged besides said optical path.

[0020]

The 3rd side face of this invention starts the manufacture approach of a semiconductor device, and is characterized by to have the spreading process which applies sensitization material to a substrate, the exposure process which imprints a pattern at said spreading process to said substrate with which said sensitization material was applied using optical equipment according to claim 14, and the development process which develops said sensitization material of said substrate with which said pattern was imprinted at said exposure process.

[0021]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The optical equipment concerning the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention is explained using the drawing of <u>drawing 1</u> - <u>drawing 10</u> below.

[0022]

<u>Drawing 10</u> is the conceptual diagram of the EUV aligner which is an example of the optical equipment concerning the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention. Here, an EUV aligner is explained as contrasted with the conventional aligner.

[0023]

Reduced projection exposure using ultraviolet rays as the pattern imprint (lithography) approach used when manufacturing conventionally the semiconductor device which has detailed patterns, such as semiconductor memory and a logical circuit, is performed.

[0024]

The minimum dimension which can be imprinted by reduced projection exposure is proportional to the wavelength of the light used for an imprint, and in inverse proportion to the numerical aperture of projection optics. For this reason, in order to imprint a detailed circuit pattern, short wavelength-ization of the light used for an imprint is advanced and short wavelength-ization of a mercury lamp i line (wavelength of 365nm), a KrF excimer laser (wavelength of 248nm), an ArF excimer laser (wavelength of 193nm), and the ultraviolet radiation used is progressing.

However, since the semiconductor device etc. is quickly made detailed, in the lithography using ultraviolet radiation, the correspondence to detailed-izing is difficult for it. Then, in order to imprint efficiently a very detailed circuit pattern which is less than 0.1 micrometers, as shown in <u>drawing 10</u>, the contraction projection aligner using the extreme-ultraviolet-rays light (EUV light) which has the wavelength of short wavelength (about 10-15nm) further rather than ultraviolet rays is developed. [0026]

The laser plasma light source 201 is used for the EUV light source in <u>drawing 10</u>. The laser plasma light source 201 condenses and irradiates the pulse laser light 3 for excitation of high intensity with a condenser lens 4 to the target material 2 placed into the vacuum housing 200, the hot plasma 205 is generated, and the EUV light 5 (wavelength is about 13nm) emitted from the target material 2 is used. As target material 2, a metal thin film, inert gas, a drop, etc. are used, and it is supplied by the gas jet etc. in a vacuum housing 200. In order to make high average reinforcement of the EUV light 5 emitted from the target material 2, it is desirable to make high the repeat frequency of the pulse laser light 3 for excitation, and it is usually operated on the repeat frequency which is several kHz. Moreover, the condensing mirror is prepared in order to use efficiently the EUV light 5 emitted from the target material 2. The optical element used by total reflection, such as a condensing mirror, contains the multilayers mirror to which the about 20-layer laminating of the pair of the film of Mo and Si was carried out. [0027]

An illumination-light study system contains two or more multilayers mirrors or oblique incidence mirrors (for example, <u>drawing 10</u> the 1st mirror 6 of an illumination system, the 2nd mirror 208 of an illumination system, the 3rd mirror 209 of an illumination system), and optical integrator 214 grades. The optical integrator 214 is used in order to illuminate a mask with predetermined numerical aperture to homogeneity.

[0028]

It is reflected by the reticle 215 which is the original edition, it is reduced to about 1/4 by the projection optics containing 4-6 multilayers mirrors (for example, <u>drawing 10</u> the 1st mirror 210 of a projection

system, the 2nd mirror 211 of a projection system, the 3rd mirror 212 of a projection system, the 4th mirror 213 of a projection system), and the EUV light 5 supplied from the illumination-light study system is irradiated by the wafer 216 with which the resist was applied. A reticle 215 and a wafer 216 are in the condition by which was held on the reticle stage 217 and the wafer stage 218, respectively, alignment was carried out to the precision by the alignment detection optical system 219, and the focus was carried out to the precision by the focal detection optical system 220, and have the device which synchronizes with the velocity ratio proportional to a contraction scale factor, and scans a wafer 216 top. Thus, actuation that the contraction projection image of a reticle 215 synchronizes and scans them where image formation is carried out on a wafer 216 is repeated (step - and - scan). In this way, the pattern of a reticle 215 is imprinted all over wafer 216.

[0029]

Moreover, while the laser plasma light source 201 of the light source of the EUV light 5 which is a formula on the other hand generates the EUV light 5 by irradiating the pulse laser light 3 for excitation of high intensity at the target material 2 supplied from the target material feeder 1, it generates the scattering particle called debris 7 and 8. Consequently, debris 7 and 8 pollutes and damages an optical element (for example, the 1st mirror 6 of an illumination system), and causes change (for example, decline in a reflection factor) of an optical property.

Next, the optical equipment concerning the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention is explained. [0031]

<u>Drawing 1</u> to <u>drawing 9</u> is drawing in <u>drawing 10</u> described paying attention to the target material feeder 1, the target material 2, the pulse laser light 3 for excitation, a condenser lens 4, the EUV light 5, the first mirror 6 of an illumination system, and debris 7 (debris 8 especially deposited on the mirror front face). In addition, in <u>drawing 1</u> - <u>drawing 9</u>, the same sign shows the same element. [0032]

(The 1st operation gestalt)

<u>Drawing 1</u> is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 1st suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

[0033]

The plasma light source 11 occurs by irradiating the pulse laser 3 for excitation condensed with the condenser lens 4 by the target material 2 breathed out from the target material feeder 1. The optical element 6 arranged on an optical path (EUV light 5) reflects the EUV light 5 emitted from the plasma light source 11 in the direction of a lower stream of a river of an optical path. At this time, the scattering particle called debris 7 occurs and it deposits on the front face of an optical element 6 (8 of drawing 1 shows the debris deposited on the optical element).

[0034]

In <u>drawing 1</u>, the sensor 10 which detects the scattered light 9 when the light injected from the plasma light source 11 is scattered about by the optical element 6 is arranged. A sensor 10 is arranged in a different location (namely, location which does not interrupt the optical path in connection with exposure) from the optical path of the EUV light 5 reflected by the optical element 6. A measuring instrument 20 measures the optical property of an optical element 6, or its change based on the measurement result of the scattered light 9 measured by the sensor 10. The optical property of an optical element 6 contains the reflection factor of the light of an optical element 6. Since the sensor 10 is not formed on the optical path of the EUV light 5, it does not interrupt the EUV light 5.

Therefore, optical equipment can always measure the optical property of an optical element 6, or its change also in exposure actuation (an example of the actuation which cannot be performed if an optical path is interrupted). That is, in this optical equipment, it is an in stew, and the optical property of the optical element arranged on an optical path or its change can be measured.

[0035]

(The 2nd operation gestalt)

<u>Drawing 2</u> is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 2nd suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

It adds to the component of <u>drawing 1</u> and the sensor 22 which detects the direct incident light 21 directly injected from the plasma light source 11 is arranged. Moreover, it has the measuring instrument 20 which measures the optical property of an optical element 6, or its change by replacing the measuring instrument 20 of <u>drawing 1</u> and comparing the measurement result of the direct incident light 21 and the

scattered light 9 from an optical element 6. A measuring instrument 20 can detect the optical property of an optical element 6, or its change by detecting the relative magnitude of the scattered light 9 to the direct incident light 21.

[0036]

Since the plasma light source 11 irradiates the EUV light 5 in the almost same magnitude as a radial to the perimeter, a sensor 22 can measure the EUV light 5 of the almost same reinforcement as an optical element 6 irradiates. Moreover, the approach in this operation gestalt is effective especially when the reinforcement of the plasma light source 11 is not stabilized.

For example, if reinforcement of the scattered light from the optical element 6 detected by I1 and the sensor 10 in the reinforcement of the direct incident light detected by the sensor 22 is set to I2 and the reflection factor R of an optical element 6 is defined as R=I2 / I1, it cannot be concerned with the reinforcement of the plasma light source 11, but the reflection factor of an optical element 6 can be detected correctly. For example, if the reinforcement of the plasma light source 11 is changed 5%, when not measuring the reinforcement I1 of direct incident light, 5% of error will arise as it is, but when measuring the reinforcement I1 of direct incident light, an error does not arise. In addition, when the reinforcement I1 of direct incident light is fully stable, the configuration of the 1st operation gestalt of drawing 1 is enough.

[0038]

(The 3rd operation gestalt)

<u>Drawing 3</u> is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 3rd suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

In <u>drawing 3</u>, it changes to the sensor 10 which is the component of <u>drawing 1</u>, and a sensor 34 is arranged. Moreover, light source 31 with the another source 11 of the plasma is arranged, the light 32 is irradiated at an optical element 6, and the specular reflection light 33 is measured by the sensor 34. A measuring instrument 20 can measure the optical property of an optical element 6, or its change based on the measurement result of the specular reflection light 33 measured by the sensor 34.

(The 4th operation gestalt)

<u>Drawing 4</u> is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 4th suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

In <u>drawing 4</u>, it changes to the sensor 34 which is the component of <u>drawing 3</u>, and a sensor 36 is arranged. A sensor 36 measures the scattered light 35 scattered about when the light 32 irradiated from another light source 31 was irradiated by the optical element 6. A measuring instrument 20 measures the optical property of an optical element 6, or its change based on the detection result of the scattered light 35 detected by the sensor 36. For example, if the debris 8 deposited on the front face of an optical element 6 increases, the scattered light 35 scattered about on the front face of an optical element 6 will increase, and the optical property of an optical element 6 will change. By this, a measuring instrument 20 can measure the optical property of an optical element 6, or its change based on the detection result of the scattered light 35.

[0040]

(The 5th operation gestalt)

<u>Drawing 5</u> is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 5th suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

The optical equipment of <u>drawing 5</u> is equipped with the sensor 34 which is the component of <u>drawing 3</u>, and the sensor 36 which is the component of <u>drawing 4</u>. The optical equipment in this operation gestalt is further equipped with the measuring instrument 20 which measures the optical property of an optical element 6, or its change by comparing the detection result of both sensor 34 and sensor 36. A measuring instrument 20 can measure the optical property of an optical element 6, or its change based on the scattered light 35 scattered about by the specular reflection light 33 and the optical element 6 which were reflected by the optical element 6.

[0041]

The approach in this operation gestalt is effective when the reinforcement of another light source 31 is not stabilized. For example, if K1 and the output from a sensor 35 are set to K2 for the output from a sensor 34 and the relative reinforcement K is defined as K=K2/K1, even when the output of K1 is changed, for example, since the value of K is stabilized, it can detect the magnitude of the scattered light

35 correctly.

[0042]

<u>Drawing 6</u> is the schematic diagram showing correlation with change of the optical property of the optical element 6 detected by the light from another light source 31, and change of the optical property of an optical element 6 to the EUV light 5 injected from the plasma light source 11. In <u>drawing 6</u>, the reflection factor to the EUV light 5 is used as an example of the optical property of an optical element 6. [0043]

Thus, a correlation with change of the optical property of the optical element 6 detected by the light from the light source 31 different from the reflection factor of the optical element 6 to the EUV light 5 injected from the plasma light source 11 is searched for. For example, a measuring instrument 20 can calculate the reflection factor of the optical element 6 to the EUV light 5 by storing in the memory in a measuring instrument 20 from the optical property value of the optical element 6 measured by the light from another light source 31.

[0044]

(The 6th operation gestalt)

<u>Drawing 7</u> is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 6th suitable operation gestalt of this invention. The thickness sensor 72 is arranged near the optical element 6. The thickness sensor 72 is a quartz resonator, and if debris 71 accumulates on a front face, it is designed so that the resonance frequency may change. The thickness measurement machine 73 can detect the alimentation of debris 71 based on the variation of the resonance frequency of the thickness sensor 72.

[0045]

Since the debris 7 generated from the plasma light source 11 disperses almost equally in a radial to the perimeter of the light source 11, it is almost the same as that of the alimentation of the debris 8 deposited on the front face of an optical element 6. [ of the alimentation of the debris 71 deposited on the thickness sensor 72 ] For this reason, the thickness of the debris 8 deposited on the optical element 6 is indirectly detectable by detecting debris 71 with the thickness measurement vessel 73. [0046]

<u>Drawing 8</u> is the schematic diagram showing correlation with the alimentation of debris 71 and change of the optical property of an optical element 6 which were deposited on the thickness sensor 72. In <u>drawing 8</u>, the reflection factor to the EUV light 5 of an optical element is used as an example of an optical property.

[0047]

Thus, the thickness measurement machine 73 can ask for the optical property of an optical element 6, or its change from the measurement result of the thickness sensor 72 by searching for the alimentation 71 of the debris of the thickness sensor 72, and the correlation of the reflection factor to the EUV light 5 of an optical element 6, for example, storing in the memory in the thickness measurement machine 73. For example, the thickness measurement machine 73 can detect the alimentation 71 of the debris of the thickness sensor 72, and can ask for the reflection factor to the EUV light 5 of an optical element 6. [0048]

(The 7th operation gestalt)

<u>Drawing 9</u> is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 7th suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

On the optical path near the plasma light source 11, the filter 91 which is the optical element of a transparency mold has been arranged, and it has prevented that debris 7 accumulates on an optical element 6. In drawing 9, the sensor 96 which detects the magnitude of the transmitted light 94 when the light 93 injected from another light source 92 penetrates a filter 91, and the sensor 97 which detects the scattered light 95 scattered about by the debris 7 deposited on the filter 91 are arranged. A measuring instrument 20 can measure the optical property of a filter 91, or its change based on the detection result of a sensor 96 and a sensor 97. Although the permeability of the filter 91 to the EUV light 5 will fall if the alimentation of the debris 7 deposited on the filter 91 increases, the magnitude of the light detected by the sensor 97 in connection with it becomes large.

Therefore, a measuring instrument 20 can compute the permeability of the filter 91 to the EUV light 5 of a filter 91 from the output of a sensor 97. moreover, the magnitude of the scattered light 95 from light source 92 another in order that a measuring instrument 20 may compute the permeability of a filter 91 -- you may use -- the magnitude of the transmitted light 94 -- you may use -- the ratio of the transmitted

light 94 and the scattered light 95 -- F may be used. For example, when magnitude of F1 and the scattered light 95 is set to F2 for the magnitude of the transmitted light 94, F1 may be used, F2 may be used and F when defining both ratio as F=F2/F1 may be used.

Since the optical property of an optical element or its change is measurable according to the suitable operation gestalt of this invention with an in stew even if exposure of optical equipment etc. is working as explained above, the optical property of an optical element, or the change and the deposited alimentation of debris is quickly [more correctly and ] detectable. For example, in the case of the aligner with which optical equipment was designed exchangeable in the optical element, the exchange stage of an optical element can be known more correctly and quickly. For this reason, by the ability predicting the exchange stage of an optical element, the stop time of equipment can be shortened and the cost of the whole equipment can be reduced. In this invention, measurement or the optical element as an object which carries out a monitor may be an optical element of a reflective mold like the operation gestalten 1-6 with an in stew about an optical property or its change, and you may be the optical element of a transparency mold, for example like the operation gestalt 7. Moreover, with the suitable operation gestalt of this invention, other experiment systems are prepared, the alimentation of debris and the correlation of \*\* which were deposited on the optical property of the optical element beforehand detected by the light from the reflection factor of the optical element to the EUV light injected from the predetermined light source in the experiment system and the other light sources, its change, or an optical element are searched for, and the experimental result may be stored in the memory in a measuring instrument etc.

Moreover, with the gestalt of the above-mentioned operation, although the EUV aligner was explained as an example of optical equipment, this invention is not restricted to this. For example, the optical equipment concerning the suitable operation gestalt of this invention is applicable also to the optical equipment which used the light source with wavelength longer than an EUV aligner. In that case, the optical element of a transparency mold may be a lens besides a filter etc. [0052]

(Other operation gestalten)

Next, the manufacture process of a semiconductor device of having used above optical equipment is explained. Drawing 12 shows the flow of the overall manufacture process of a semiconductor device. The circuit design of a semiconductor device is performed at step 1 (circuit design). At step 2 (mask production), a mask is produced based on the designed circuit pattern. On the other hand, at step 3 (wafer manufacture), a wafer is manufactured using ingredients, such as silicon. Step 4 (wafer process) is called a last process, and forms an actual circuit on a wafer with a lithography technique using an above-mentioned mask and an above-mentioned wafer. The following step 5 (assembly) is called a back process, is a process semiconductor-chip-ized using the wafer produced by step 4, and includes assembly processes, such as an assembly process (dicing, bonding) and a packaging process (chip enclosure). At step 6 (inspection), the check test of the semiconductor device produced at step 5 of operation, an endurance test, etc. are inspected. A semiconductor device is completed through such a process and this is shipped (step 7).

[0053]

<u>Drawing 13</u> shows the detailed flow of the above-mentioned wafer process. The front face of a wafer is oxidized at step 11 (oxidation). At step 12 (CVD), an insulator layer is formed on a wafer front face. At step 13 (electrode formation), an electrode is formed by vacuum evaporation on a wafer. Ion is driven into a wafer at step 14 (ion implantation). A sensitization agent is applied to a wafer at step 15 (resist processing). At step 16 (exposure), a circuit pattern is imprinted to a wafer with above optical equipment. The exposed wafer is developed at step 17 (development). At step 18 (etching), parts other than the developed resist image are shaved off. The resist which etching could be managed with step 19 (resist exfoliation), and became unnecessary is removed. By carrying out by repeating these steps, a circuit pattern is formed on a wafer multiplex.

[Effect of the Invention]

According to this invention, the optical property of the optical element arranged on an optical path or its change is measurable with an in stew, for example.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 1st suitable

operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 2nd suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 3rd suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 4th suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 5th suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

[<u>Drawing 6</u>] It is the schematic diagram showing correlation with change of the optical property of the optical element detected by the light from another light source, and change of the optical property of an optical element to the EUV light injected from the plasma light source.

[Drawing 7] It is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 6th suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the schematic diagram showing correlation with the alimentation of debris and change of the optical property of an optical element which were deposited on the thickness sensor.

[Drawing 9] It is the schematic diagram showing the optical equipment concerning the 7th suitable operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 10] It is the conceptual diagram of the EUV aligner which is an example of the optical equipment concerning the gestalt of suitable operation of this invention.

[Drawing 11] It is drawing showing an example of the aligner which exposes the pattern on a wafer. [Drawing 12] It is drawing showing the flow of the overall manufacture process of a semiconductor device.

[Drawing 13] It is drawing showing the detailed flow of a wafer process.

[Translation done.]

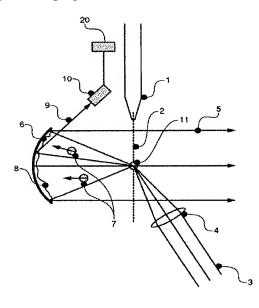
# \* NOTICES \*

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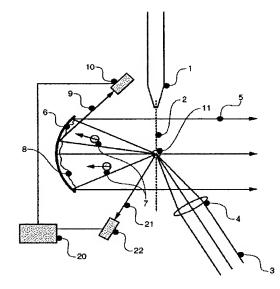
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

# **DRAWINGS**

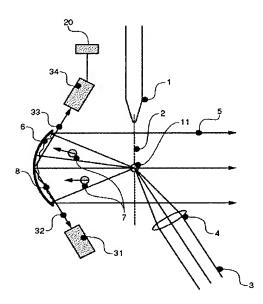
# [Drawing 1]



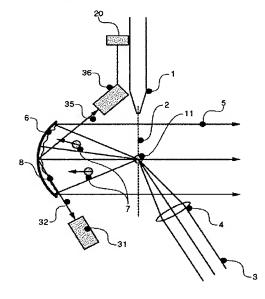
# [Drawing 2]



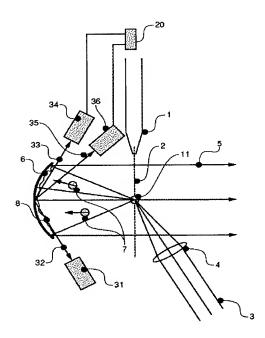
# [Drawing 3]



# [Drawing 4]

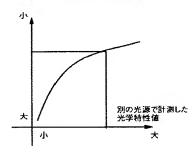


[Drawing 5]

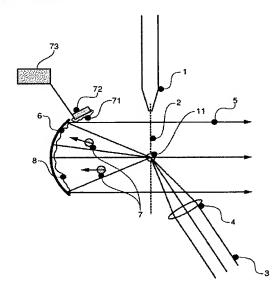


# [Drawing 6]

### 光学素子のEUV光に対する反射率

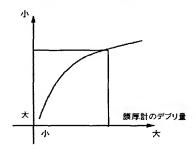


# [Drawing 7]

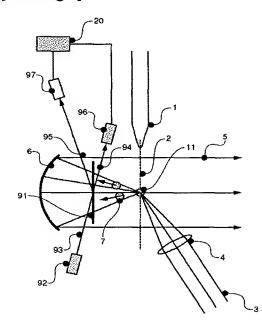


# [Drawing 8]

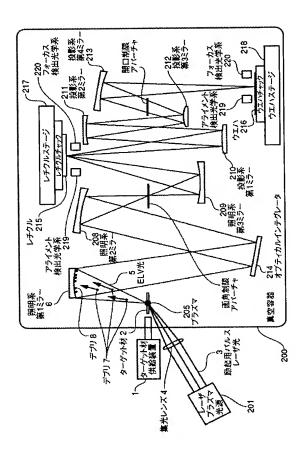
### 光学素子のEUV光に対する反射率



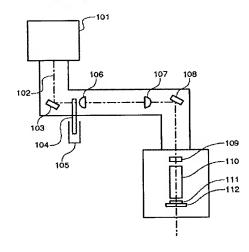
# [Drawing 9]



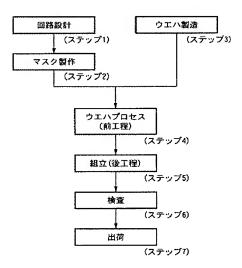
[Drawing 10]



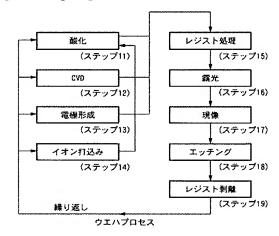
# [Drawing 11]



[Drawing 12]



# [Drawing 13]



[Translation done.]

(19) 日本国特許庁(JP)

# (12)公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開2004-61177 (P2004-61177A)

(43) 公開日 平成16年2月26日 (2004.2.26)

			(43) 公開日		平属16年2月26日(2004.2.26)			
(51) Int.C1.7	FI				テープ	アコード	(参考)	
GO 1 M 11/00	GO1M	11/00	T		2 G (	065		
GO1J 1/02	GO1 J	1/02	K		2 G (	086		
GO1J 1/04	GO1 J	1/04	E		5 F (	046		
HO1L 21/027	HO1L	21/30	516C					
	HO1L	21/30	517					
		審查請求	<b>末請</b> 求	請求項	の数 16	ΟL	(全 14	頁)
(21) 出願番号	特顧2002-216938 (P2002-216938)	(71) 出題ノ	√ 000001	007				
(22) 出願日	平成14年7月25日 (2002.7.25)		キヤノ		会社			
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						最新	終頁に続き	<

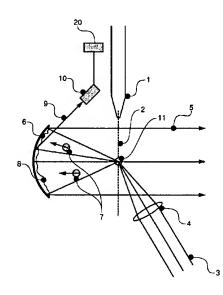
(54) 【発明の名称】光学装置及び測定方法、半導体デバイスの製造方法

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】光路上に配置された光学素子の光学特性又はその変化をインシチューで計測すること。

【解決手段】プラズマ光源11から所定位置に至るEUV光5の光路上に配置された光学素子6と、光センサ10と、前記光センサ10の出力に基づいて前記光学素子6の光学特性又はその変化を測定する測定器20とを備え、前記光センサ10は、前記光路の外に配置されていることを特徴とする光学装置によって、光路上に配置された光学素子6の光学特性又はその変化をインシチューで計測する。

【選択図】 図1



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

### 【請求項1】

光源から所定位置に至る光路上に配置された光学素子と、

光センサン、

前記光センサの出力に基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を測定する測定器と

を構え、

前記光センサは、前記光路の外に配置されていることを特徴とする光学装置。

#### 【請求項2】

前記光センサは、前記光学素子で散乱した光を検知することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の光学装置。

【請求項3】

前記光路の外に配置され、前記光源から直接入射する光を検知する第2光センサを更に構え、

前記測定器は、前記光センサの出力の他、前記第2光センサの出力に基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を測定することを特徴とする請求項2に記載の光学装置。

【請求項4】

前記光センサは、前記光路の外に配置された第2光源から出射され前記光学素子で反射された光を検知することを特徴とする請求項1又は請求項2に記載の光学装置。

【請求項5】

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前記光センサは、前記光路の外に配置された第2光源から出射され前記光学素子で散乱した光を検知することを特徴とする請求項1又は請求項2に記載の光学装置。

#### 【請求項6】

前記光路の外に配置された、光を検知する第2光センサを更に構え、

前記光センサは、前記光路の外に配置された第2光源から出射され前記光学素子で反射された光を検知し、

前記第2光センサは、前記第2光源から出射され前記光学素子で散乱した光を検知し、前記測定器は、前記光センサの出力の他、前記第2光センサの出力に基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を測定することを特徴とする請求項1又は請求項2に記載の光学装置。

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#### 【請求項7】

光学素子の光学特性又はその変化と前記第2光源から出射され当該光学素子で反射された光を検知又は測定した結果との相関関係を示す情報を格納するメモリを更に備え、

前記測定器は、前記光センサの出力と前記相関関係とに基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性 又はその変化を測定することを特徴とする請求項 6 に記載の光学装置。

#### 【請求項8】

光学素子の光学特性又はその変化と前記第2光源から出射され当該光学素子で散乱した光を検知又は測定した結果との相関関係を示す情報を格納するメモリを更に備え、

前記測定器は、前記光 2 センサの出力と前記相関関係とに基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を測定することを特徴とする請求項 6 又は請求項 7 に記載の光学装置。

【請求項9】

前記光源がら発生し所定位置に堆積した物質の堆積量を検知する堆積量センサと、

光学素子の光学特性又はその変化と当該光学素子に堆積した物質の堆積量との相関関係を示す精報を格納するメモリとを更に備え、

前記測定器は、前記堆積量センサの出力と前記相関関係とに基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を導出することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の光学装置。

### 【請求項10】

前記光路の外に配置された、光を検知する第2光センサを更に備え、

前記光センサは、前記光路の外に配置された第2光源から出射され前記光学素子で散乱した光を検知し、

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前記第2センサは、前記第2光源から出射され前記光学素子を透過した光を検知し、前記測定器は、前記光センサの出力の他、前記第2光センサの出力に基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を測定することを特徴とする請求項1又は請求項2に記載の光学装置。

#### 【請求項11】

前記光学素子は、反射型の光学素子を含むことを特徴とする請求項1乃至請求項10のいずれが1項に記載の光学装置。

#### 【請求項12】

前記光学素子は、透過型の光学素子を含むことを特徴とする請求項1乃至請求項11のいずれが1項に記載の光学装置。

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#### 【請求項13】

前記光源は、EUV光源であることを特徴とする請求項1乃至請求項12のりずれか1項に記載の光学装置。

#### 【請求項14】

前記光路上に配置され、パターンを基板に投影するための投影光学系を更に構え、露光装置として構成されていることを特徴とする請求項1乃至請求項18のいずれか1項に記載の光学装置。

#### 【請求項15】

光源から所定位置に至る光路上に配置された光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を、前記光路の外に配置された光センサの出力に基づいて測定することを特徴とする測定方法。

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#### 【請求項16】

半導体デバイスの製造方法であって、

基板に感光材を塗布する塗布工程と、

前記塗布工程で前記感光材が塗布された前記基板に請求項14に記載の光学装置を利用してパターンを転写する露光工程と、

前記露光工程で前記パターンが転写された前記基板の前記感光材を現像する現像工程と、 を有することを特徴とする半導体デバイスの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

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本発明は、光学装置及び測定方法、半導体デバイスの製造方法に関するものである。

[0002]

#### 【従来の技術】

ウエハ等の基板上にパターンを露光する露光装置の一例を図11に示す。図11において、露光用光源としてのレーザー発振器101から射出した露光光102は、反射ミラー103、108、リレーレンズ106、107、レチクル109、投影光学系110を通して、ウエハステージ112上に置かれたウエハ111に導かれる。

[00003]

従来、例えば、反射ミラー103の反射率の変化を測定する場合は、一旦露光を中断し、 挿脱機構105に取り付けられた強度モニタ104を光路中に挿入して計測を行っていた

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# [0004]

そのため、例えば、反射ミラー103等の光学素子の反射率を計測している間は、露光光の光路が遮られるため、ウエハ111へのパターンの露光等が行なえないという問題点があった。

#### 【解決しようとする課題】

本発明は、上記の問題点に鑑みてなされるものであり、例えば、光路上に配置された光学素子の光学特性又はその変化をインシチューで計測することを目的とする。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明の第1の側面は、光学装置に係り、光源から所定位置に至る光路上に配置された光学素子と、光センサと、前記光センサの出力に基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を測定する測定器と、を構え、前記光センサは、前記光路の外に配置されていることを特徴とする。

[00006]

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、前記光センサは、前記光学素子で散乱した光を検知することが好ましい。

[0007]

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、前記光路の外に配置され、前記光源から直接入射する光を検知する第2光センサを更に構え、前記測定器は、前記光センサの出力の他、前記第2光センサの出力に基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を測定することが好ましい。

[0008]

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、前記光センサは、前記光路の外に配置された第2光源がち出射され前記光学素子で反射された光を検知することが好ましい。

[0009]

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、前記光センサは、前記光路の外に配置された第2光源が、出射され前記光学素子で散乱した光を検知することが好ましい。

[0010]

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、前記光路の外に配置された、光を検知する第2光センサを更に構え、前記光センサは、前記光路の外に配置された第2光源から出射され前記光学素子で反射された光を検知し、前記第2光センサは、前記第2光源から出射され前記光学素子で散乱した光を検知し、前記測定器は、前記光センサの出力の他、前記第2光センサの出力に基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を測定することが好ましい。【0011】

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、光学素子の光学特性又はその変化と前記第2光源から出射され当該光学素子で反射された光を検知又は測定した結果との相関関係を示す情報を格納するメモリを更に備え、前記測定器は、前記光センサの出力と前記相関関係とに基づいて当該光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を測定することが好ましい。

[0012]

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、光学素子の光学特性又はその変化と前記第2光源から出射され当該光学素子で散乱した光を検知又は測定した結果との相関関係を示す情報を格納するメモリを更に構え、前記測定器は、前記光2センサの出力と前記相関関係とに基づいて当該光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を測定することが好ましい。

[0013]

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、前記光源から発生し所定位置に堆積した物質の堆積量を検知する堆積量センサと、光学素子の光学特性又はその変化と当該光学素子に堆積した物質の堆積量との相関関係を示す情報を格納するメモリとを更に構え、前記測定器は、前記堆積量センサの出力と前記相関関係とに基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を導出することが好ましい。

[0014]

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、前記光路の外に配置された、光を検知する第2光センサを更に備え、前記光センサは、前記光路の外に配置された第2光源から出射され前記光学素子で散乱した光を検知し、前記第2センサは、前記第2光源から出射され前記光学素子を透過した光を検知し、前記測定器は、前記光センサの出力の他、前記第2光センサの出力に基づいて前記光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を測定することが好ましい。

[0015]

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、前記光学素子は、反射型の光学素子を含むことが好ましい。

[0016]

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本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、前記光学素子は、透過型の光学素子を含むことが好ましい。

[0017]

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、前記光源は、EUV光源であることが好ましい。

[0018]

本発明の好適な実施の形態によれば、前記光路上に配置され、パターンを基板に投影するための投影光学系を更に備え、露光装置として構成されていることが好ましい。

[0019]

本発明の第2の側面は、測定方法に係り、光源から所定位置に至る光路上に配置された光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を、前記光路の外に配置された光センサの出力に基づいて測定することを特徴とする。

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[0020]

本発明の第3の側面は、半導体デバイスの製造方法に係り、基板に感光材を塗布する塗布工程と、前記塗布工程で前記感光材が塗布された前記基板に請求項14に記載の光学装置を利用してパターンを転写する露光工程と、前記露光工程で前記パターンが転写された前記基板の前記感光材を現像する現像工程と、を有することを特徴とする。

[0021]

【発明の実施の形態】

以下に本発明の好適な実施の形態に係る光学装置を図1~図10の図面を用いて説明する

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[0022]

図10は、本発明の好適な実施の形態に係る光学装置の一例であるEUV露光装置の概念 図である。ここで、EUV露光装置について従来の露光装置と対比して説明する。

[0023]

従来、半導体メモリや論理回路などの微細なパターンを有する半導体装置を製造するとき に用いられるパターン転写(リソグラフィー)方法として、例えば、紫外線を用いた縮小 投影露光が行われている。

[0024]

縮小投影曝光で転写可能な最小の寸法は、転写に用いられる光の波長に比例し、投影光学系の開口数に反比例する。このため、微細な回路パターンを転写するために、転写に用いられる光の短波長化が進められ、水銀ランプ i 線(波長 3 6 5 n m)、 K ケ F エキシマレーザー(波長 2 4 8 n m)、 A ケ F エキシマレーザー(波長 1 9 3 n m) と用いられる紫外光の短波長化が進んでいる。

[0025]

しかしながら、半導体装置等は急速に微細化されているため、紫外光を用いたリソグラフィーでは微細化への対応が困難である。そこで、0.1 LLMを下回るような非常に微細な回路パターンを効率よく転写するために、図10に示すように、紫外線よりも更に短波長(10~15 N m 程度)の波長を持つ極紫外線光(EUV光)を用いた縮小投影露光装置が開発されている。

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[0026]

図10において、EUV光源には、例えば、レーザープラズマ光源201が用いられる。レーザープラズマ光源201は、真空容器200中に置かれたターゲット材2に対して、高強度の励起用バルスレーザー光3を集光レンズ4で集光して照射し、高温のプラズマ205を発生させ、ターゲット材2から放射されるEUV光5(例えば波長が13mm程度)を利用するものである。ターゲット材2としては、金属薄膜、不活性ガス、液滴などが用いられ、ガスジェット等によって真空容器200内に供給される。ターゲット材2から放射されるEUV光5の平均強度を高くするには、励起用バルスレーザー光3の繰り返し周波数で運転される。また、ターゲット材2から放射されるEUV光5を効率よく利用するために、集光ミラーが設けられている。集光ミラー等の全反射で使用される光学素子は、例えば、MOとSiとの膜

の対を約20層積層させた多層膜ミラーを含む。

[0027]

照明光学系は、複数の多層膜ミラー又は斜入射ミラー(例えば、図10では照明系第1ミラー6、照明系第2ミラー208、照明系第3ミラー209)とオプティカルインテグレータ214はマスクを均一に所定の開口数で照明するために用いられる。

[0028]

照明光学系がら供給されたEUV光5は、原版であるレチクル215で反射され、4~6枚の多層膜ミラー(例えば、図10では投影系第1ミラー210、投影系第2ミラー210、投影系第2ミラー210、投影系第2ミラー210、投影系第2ミラー210、投影系第2ミラー210、投影系第2ミラー210、投影系第2ミラー210、投影系第2ミラー210、投影系第2ミラー210、投影系第2ミラー210。レチクル215反応に縮小されて、レジストが塗布されたウエハ216に照射される。レチクル215の結びれて、アライメント検出光学系217で精密に位置合わせされ、フォーカス検出光学系220で精密にフォーカスされた状態で、縮小倍率に比例した速度比で同期してウエハ216上に結像された状態で、されらを同期して走直するという動作が繰り返される(ステップ・アンド・スキャン)。こうして、ウエハ216全面にレチクル215のパターンが転写される

[0029]

[0030]

次に、本発明の好適な実施の形態に係る光学装置について説明する。

[0031]

図1から図9は、図10における、ターゲット材供給装置1、ターゲット材2、励起用パルスレーザー光3、集光レンズ4、EUV光5、照明系第一ミラー6、デプリ7(特に、ミラー表面に堆積したデプリ8)に着目して記述した図である。なお、図1~図9におり 30 で、同様の要素は同様の符号で示している。

[0082]

(第1実施形態)

図1は、本発明の好適な第1の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。

[0033]

ターゲット材供給装置1から吐出されたターゲット材2に、集光レンズ4で集光された励起用パルスレーザー3が照射されることにより、プラズマ光源11が発生する。光路(EUV光5)上に配置された光学素子6は、プラズマ光源11から放射されるEUV光5を光路の下流方向に反射する。このとき、デプリ7と呼ばれる飛散粒子が発生し、光学素子6の表面に堆積する(図1の8は光学素子に堆積したデプリを示す)。

[0034]

図1においては、プラズマ光源11から射出された光が光学素子6で散乱したときの散乱光 9を検出するセンサ10が配置される。センサ10は、光学素子6によって反射される EUV光 5の光路とは異なる位置(すなわち 50 光に関わる光路を遮らない位置)に配置される。測定器 2 0 は、センサ10により計測された散乱光 9 の計測結果に基づいて、光学素子6の光学特性又はその変化を測定する。光学素子6の光学特性は、例えば、光学素子6の光の反射率を含む。センサ10はEUV光 5 の光路上に設けられていないのでEUV光 5 を遮ることがない。

したがって、光学装置が露光動作(光路が遮られると実行できない動作の一例)中でも光 学素子 6 の光学特性又はその変化を常時計測することができる。すなわち、この光学装置

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においてはインシチューで、光路上に配置された光学素子の光学特性又はその変化を計測 することができる。

[0035]

(第2実施形態)

図2は、本発明の好適な第2の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。

図1の構成要素に追加して、プラズマ光源11から直接射出された直入射光21を検出するセンサ22が配置される。また、図1の測定器20に替わって、直入射光21及び光学素子6からの散乱光9の計測結果を比較することによって、光学素子6の光学特性又はその変化を測定する測定器20を備える。測定器20は、直入射光21に対する散乱光9の相対的な大きさを検知することによって、光学素子6の光学特性又はその変化を検知することができる。

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[0036]

プラズマ光源11は、その周囲に対して放射状にほぼ同じ大きさでEUV光5を照射するので、センサ22は光学素子6に照射されるのとほぼ同じ強度のEUV光5を計測することができる。また、本実施形態における方法は、プラズマ光源11の強度が安定しない場合に特に有効である。

[0037]

例えば、センサ22で検出される直入射光の強度をII、センサ10で検出される光学素子6からの散乱光の強度をI2とし、光学素子6の反射率RをR=I2/I1と定義すれば、プラズマ光源11の強度に関わらず光学素子6の反射率を正確に検知することができる。例えば、プラズマ光源11の強度が5%変動すると、直入射光の強度I1を計測しない場合はそのまま5%の誤差が生じるが、直入射光の強度I1を計測する場合は誤差が生じない。なお、直入射光の強度I1が十分に安定している場合は、図1の第1実施形態の構成で十分である。

[0038]

(第3実施形態)

図3は、本発明の好適な第3の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。

図3においては図1の構成要素であるセンサ10に替えてセンサ34を配置する。また、プラズマ源11とは別の光源31を配置して、その光32を光学素子6に照射し、その正反射光33をセンサ34で計測する。測定器20は、センサ34によって計測された正反射光33の計測結果に基づいて、光学素子6の光学特性又はその変化を測定することができる。

[0039]

(第4実施形態)

図4は、本発明の好適な第4の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。

図4においては、図3の構成要素であるセンサ34に替えてセンサ36を配置する。センサ36は、別の光源31から照射された光32が光学素子6に照射されたときに散乱した散乱光35を計測する。測定器20は、センサ36によって検出された散乱光35の検出結果に基づいて、光学素子6の光学特性又はその変化を測定する。例えば、光学素子6の表面で散乱する散乱光35が増加して、光学素子6の光学特性が変化する。これによって、測定器20は、散乱光35の検出結果に基づいて、光学素子6の光学特性又はその変化を測定することができる。

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[0040]

(第5実施形態)

図5は、本発明の好適な第5の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。

図5の光学装置は、図3の構成要素であるセンサ34と、図4の構成要素であるセンサ36とを構える。本実施形態における光学装置は、センサ34及びセンサ36の両者の検出結果を比較することによって、光学素子6の光学特性又はその変化を測定する測定器20を更に構える。測定器20は、光学素子6により反射された正反射光33及び光学素子6で散乱した散乱光35に基づりて、光学素子6の光学特性又はその変化を測定することが

できる。

[0041]

本実施形態における方法は、別の光源31の強度が安定しなり場合に有効である。例えば、センサ34からの出力をK1、センサ35からの出力をK2とし、その相対的な強度KをK=K2/K1と定義すると、例えばK1の出力が変動した場合でもKの値は安定化するため、散乱光35の大きさを正しく検知できる。

[0042]

図6は、別の光源31からの光によって検知した光学素子6の光学特性の変化と、プラズマ光源11から射出されるEUV光5に対する光学素子6の光学特性の変化との相関を示す概略図である。図6では、光学素子6の光学特性の一例としてEUV光5に対する反射率を用いている。

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[0048]

このように、プラズマ光源11から射出されるEUV光5に対する光学素子6の反射率と別の光源31からの光によって検知した光学素子6の光学特性の変化との相関関係を求めて、例えば、測定器20内のメモリに格納しておくことにより、例えば、測定器20は、別の光源31からの光によって計測した光学素子6の光学特性値から、EUV光5に対する光学素子6の反射率を求めることができる。

[0044]

(第6実施形態)

図7は、本発明の好適な第6の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。光学素子620の近傍に膜厚センサ72が配置される。膜厚センサ72は、例えば、水晶振動子であり、表面にデプリ71が堆積すると、その共振周波数が変化するように設計されている。膜厚測定器73は、膜厚センサ72の共振周波数の変化量に基づいて、デプリ71の堆積量を検知することができる。

[0045]

プラズマ光源11から発生するデブリアは、光源11の周囲に対して放射状にほぼ均等に飛散するため、膜厚センサ72に堆積するデブリ71の堆積量は光学素子6の表面に堆積するデブリ8の堆積量とほぼ同じである。このため、膜厚測定器73によりデプリ71を検知することによって、光学素子6に堆積したデブリ8の厚さを間接的に検知することができる。

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[0046]

図 8 は、膜厚センサ 7 2 に堆積したデプリ 7 1 の堆積量と光学素子 6 の光学特性の変化との相関を示す概略図である。図 8 では、光学特性の一例として光学素子の E U V 光 5 に対する反射率を用いている。

[0047]

このように、膜厚センサイ2のデプリの堆積量71と光学素子6のEUV光5に対する反射率の相関関係を求めて、例えば、膜厚測定器78内のメモリに格納しておくことにより、膜厚測定器78は、膜厚センサ72の計測結果から光学素子6の光学特性又はその変化を求めることができる。例えば、膜厚測定器78は、膜厚センサ72のデプリの堆積量71を検知し、光学素子6のEUV光5に対する反射率を求めることができる。

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[0048]

(第7実施形態)

図9は、本発明の好適な第7の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。
プラズマ光源11の近くの光路上には透過型の光学素子であるフィルタ91が配置され、
光学素子6上にデプリ7が堆積するのを阻止している。図9においては、別の光源92か
ら射出された光93がフィルタ91を透過したときの透過光94の大きさを検出するセンサ96と、フィルタ91に堆積したデプリ7により散乱した散乱光95を検出するセンサ
97が配置される。測定器20は、センサ96及びセンサ97の検出結果に基づいて、フィルタ91の光学特性又はその変化を測定することができる。フィルタ91に堆積したデプリ7の堆積量が増加すると、EUV光5に対するフィルタ91の透過率は低下するが、

されに伴ってセンサ97で検出される光の大きさは大きくなる。

#### [0049]

従って、測定器 2 0 は、センサ 9 7 の出力 からフィル タ 9 1 の E U V 光 5 に対するフィル タ 9 1 の透過率を算出できる。また、測定器 2 0 は、フィル タ 9 1 の透過率を算出するために、別の光源 9 2 からの散乱光 9 5 の大きさを用いてもよいし、透過光 9 4 の大きさを用いてもよいし、透過光 9 4 な散乱光 9 5 との比 F を用いてもよい。例えば、透過光 9 4 の大きさを F 1、散乱光 9 5 の大きさを F 2 とした場合、 F 1 を用いてもよいし、 下 2 を 用いてもよいし、 両者の比を例えば F = F 2 / F 1 と定義したときの F を 用いてもよい。

#### [0051]

また、上記の実施の形態では、光学装置の一例としてEUV螺光装置について説明したが、本発明はこれに限られない。例えば、本発明の好適な実施形態に係る光学装置は、EUV螺光装置よりも波長の長い光源を用いた光学装置にも適用可能である。その場合、透過型の光学素子はフィルタの他、レンズ等であってもよい。

#### [0052]

#### (他の実施形態)

次に上記の光学装置を利用した半導体デバイスの製造プロセスを説明する。図12は半導体デバイスの全体的な製造プロセスのフローを示す。ステップ1(回路設計)では半導体デバイスの回路設計を行なう。ステップ2(マスク作製)では設計した回路バターンにおづいてマスクを作製する。一方、ステップ3(ウエハ製造)ではシリコン等の材料スクセスクエハを製造する。ステップ4(ウエハプロセス)は前工程と呼ばれ、上記のマウエハを用いて、リソグラフィー技術によってウエハ上に実際の回路を形成する。次のファップ5(組み立て)は後工程と呼ばれ、ステップ4によって作製されたウエハでファップ3(がイシング、ポンディングスを用いて、チップ化する工程であり、アッセンプリエ程(ゲイシング、ポンディングスを用いて、アッセンプリエ程(ゲイシング、ポンディングスを用いて、アッセンプリエ程を含む。ステップ3(検査を行なう。こうちで作製された半導体デバイスが完成し、これを出荷(ステップ7)する。

#### [0053]

図18は上記ウエハプロセスの詳細なフローを示す。ステップ11(酸化)ではウエハの表面を酸化させる。ステップ12(CVD)ではウエハ表面に絶縁膜を成膜する。ステップ13(電極形成)ではウエハ上に電極を蒸着によって形成する。ステップ14(イオン打込み)ではウエハにイオンを打ち込む。ステップ15(レジスト処理)ではウエハに感光削を塗布する。ステップ16(露光)では上記の光学装置によって回路パターンをウエハに転写する。ステップ17(現像)では露光したウエハを現像する。ステップ18(エッチング)では現像したレジスト像以外の部分を削り取る。ステップ19(レジスト剥離)ではエッチングが済んで不要となったレジストを取り除く。これらのステップを繰り返し行なうことによって、ウエハ上に多重に回路パターンを形成する。

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#### [0054]

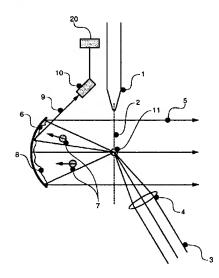
### 【発明の効果】

本発明によれば、例えば、光路上に配置された光学素子の光学特性又はその変化をインシチューで計測することができる。

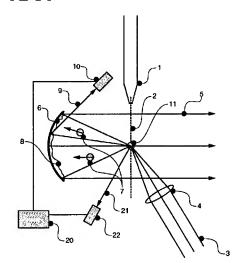
#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

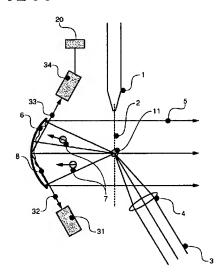
- 【図1】本発明の好適な第1の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。
- 【図2】本発明の好適な第2の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。
- 【図3】本発明の好適な第3の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。
- 【図4】本発明の好適な第4の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。
- 【図5】本発明の好適な第5の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。
- 【図 6 】別の光源からの光によって検知した光学素子の光学特性の変化と、プラズマ光源から射出されるEUV光に対する光学素子の光学特性の変化との相関を示す概略図である
- 【図7】本発明の好適な第6の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。
- 【図8】膜厚センサに堆積したデブリの堆積量と光学素子の光学特性の変化との相関を示す概略図である。
- 【図9】本発明の好適な第7の実施形態に係る光学装置を示す概略図である。
- 【図10】本発明の好適な実施の形態に係る光学装置の一例であるEUV露光装置の概念図である。
- 【図11】ウエ八上のパターンを露光する露光装置の一例を示す図である。
- 【図12】半導体デバイスの全体的な製造プロセスのフローを示す図である。
- 【図13】ウエハプロセスの詳細なフローを示す図である。

### 【図1】

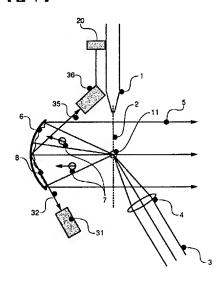


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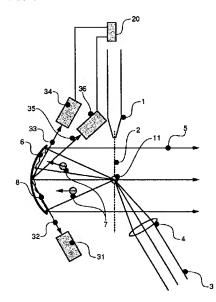




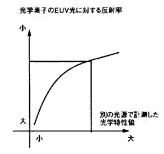
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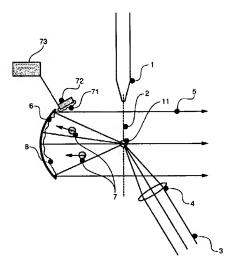
[ 🛛 5 ]



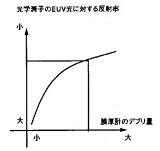
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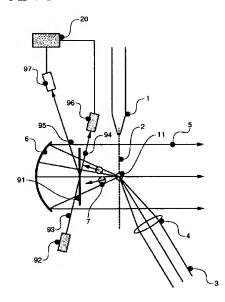
[ 🗵 7 ]



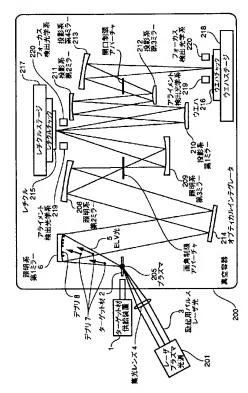
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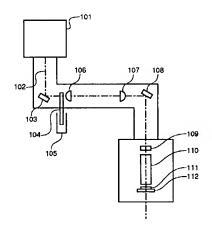
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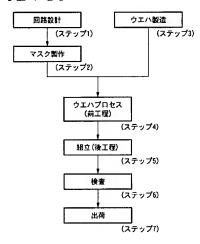
【図10】



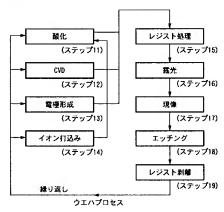
【図11】



【図12】



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# フロントページの続き

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